EXHIBIT A

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

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IN RE: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY) CA 04-01592) Boston, MA PATENT LITIGATION) September 9, 2004

BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARK L. WOLF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

APPEARANCES:

(As previously noted.)

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what would you be seeking, damages?

MR. WARE: Yes.

THE COURT: And what would be -- what makes it -- I'm not a patent lawyer -- what makes it unlawful to assert what you claim is an unvalid patent?

I think that we would assert both MR. WARE: under the contract that it would be a breach of the contract to demand payment of royalties on threat of termination of a license that covers other intellectual property by asserting an invalid patent.

In addition to that, under the federal law, there is a doctrine of patent misuse that comes into play. Because what we have seen over the last six months is a pattern of activity by Columbia in which an invalid patent was asserted against the entire industry. Royalties were extracted from many companies, including one or more of the companies that are involved in this litigation which, as far as I know, Columbia hasn't offered to pay back. And threats of termination and then actual termination occurred. Settlements were extracted, including from one of our clients.

THE COURT: Well, but if somebody has settled, then they don't have -- I've dismissed their case, haven't I?

MR. WARE: No, I don't say that in the sense of

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talking about a pattern of misuse of a patent to obtain financial gain that is -- was improper. And, only now, after causing everyone to spend boat loads of money to try to preserve these licenses, Columbia has decided to change its mind about terminating licenses, evidently, although we're not even sure about that. But there is some pretty clear law that supports the proposition that those fees that were incurred can be recovered as damages, not merely as fees under these circumstances.

So those are the kinds of claims that we would be supplementing our complaint to assert.

to amend it, and then I'd have to decide if that's contested and, if it's contested, whether the interests of justice make it appropriate.

MR. WARE: Yes, I was only going to say it would be -- I think there's a somewhat different standard for supplementation as opposed to amending to bring to light facts that occurred after the filing of the original complaint. But, in any event, yes, that is certainly true. The existing complaint, however, does have a count in the complaint asking the court to determine that no royalties would be owed on the '275 patent because that patent is invalid.

THE COURT: Well, I know, but that essentially is moot. If the covenant not to sue gives up any right to sue on the present claims or to recover on the present claims of the '275 patent, even if they emerge in their original form in the reissuance, you've won that. I mean, I just have a question, the idea of whether you have the license anymore, because I don't know whether this license for a bundle of intellectual properties in any way distinguishes this case from the other cases in a way that would make a difference. But that's why I think it's important to know whether you've got a license.

MR. WARE: Well, right, your Honor, and we still don't know the answer to that. I would point out that none of the cases that Columbia has cited were cases that involved licenses. They were all declaratory judgment actions by parties who had been, perhaps, threatened with an infringement suit, but they weren't licensees. So there are different circumstances here. And even if the issue of a declaration as to whether royalties are owed the license agreement on the '275 patent, that would not remove the basis for a claim to damages for breach of that contract which, in our view, puts the issue of the validity of the '275 patent in play, in any case.

These are all matters that we hope to be able to have an opportunity to brief.